

Westervelt, and other builders do, who make any money in their business. We want the system of job work, which is in use everywhere, except in establishments conducted and supported by the public money. It is something more than time that is wanted by an employer. He wants work. Then why not buy work instead of hiring time? Herein is the secret of the difficulty of getting ships built and repaired at a reasonable rate in our Navy-Yards—the labor is all paid for by the day. This should be changed. The various jobs into which the constructing of a ship may be subdivided should be thrown into the market to all

600 tons, and in speed from 8 to 14 knots. The cost of labor for building and fitting for sea steam corvettes of 21 guns, and 1,500 tons (U. S. m.), in the British dock-yards, is stated to be about \$33 per ton. This is about 25 per cent of the cost of the hulls, while our Navy-Yards spend for labor about 55 per cent of such cost.

This is one reason why our National ships cost us such extravagant sums. The day-pay system should be immediately abolished, and the piece-system, or jobbing, free to all workmen without regard to politics, established in its stead. The Government and the workmen would both make money by the change, and the latter would be saved from the de-

THE POPE AND THE EMPEROR IN IRELAND.

have actually learned wisdom by experience, and have shown it in trying to cure Irish dissatisfaction by curing the mischiefs that caused it. There are few of the old abuses left to complain about, and the administration of justice and of government generally is as fair and good as in the imperialist itself—capable of improvement, doubtless, but freed from any peculiar and offensive distinction of privileges. We think therefore that, what with the quarrel with the Pope on the one hand and the growing prosperity of the country on the other, we are more likely to see Mr. Mitchell restored to America under the auspices of Mr. Samuel Cunard, than to Ireland under those of Napoleon III.

HYPNOTISM.

Drake, of the Tremont House, the contractors in behalf of the Chicago citizens. The address then set forth the manner in which impartial and valuable awards could only be secured, viz., by an order of the State, and a systematic arrangement of competing articles, by having competent judges—and by giving time for the examinations. President Tiglihan proposed that the Society should have a permanent Superintendent at a salary of \$10,000 per annum, who should manage all the preliminaries and details of the National Shows, and make contracts and bargains of every kind, and in fact be to it what an overseer of a factory is to it. The committees should consist of not more than three members, only one of them to be from the State in which the Show was held, and the expenses at least of the Chairmen to be paid. To give suitable time for making trials and awards, the time of opening the Show should be changed from Monday to Wednesday, and of closing

Washington, Welsh, New-Haven, New-Haven County,
A. Bill, Vebn, New-London County, George Osborne, Fenwick,
Charles, Charles, Fenwick, Windham County,
Albany, Clark, Harwinton, Litchfield County, Levi Cox,
detroit, Middlesex County, R. B. Chamberlin, Coventry, Tol-
land County.

Henry A. Dyer continues as Secretary and actual
agent and business manager.

An effort was made to reduce his salary below \$1,000
a year, but it was almost unanimously rejected. The
success of this Society has been greatly owing to his
efforts.

The Society is not only out of debt, but has a small
surplus. The Treasurer's Re-report shows:

Expenses, 1928 and 1929.....	\$12,574.39
Receipts.....	\$14,726.60
Balance on hand.....	\$2,152.21

NAVY-YARD ECONOMY.

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STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

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It should be made the order of the day for to-morrow. It was finally, on motion of Judge Underwood, laid upon the table.

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